

TROPIC TOPICS SAYS:

Included in the program is Pathe's Weekly, which will from now on be of an up-to-date nature instead of the vintage of eighteen months or more ago, as has been the case with Pathe's Weekly as shown in Honolulu heretofore.

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The biggest film ever brought to Honolulu will be given its premier at Wednesday's matinee. Do not miss this thrilling story of the adventures of this beautiful heiress. Full of action from the 1st to the 10th reel. The first installment of the serial story appeared in Saturday's Star-Bulletin. You ought to read it, then see the picture.

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Euphemis, Ohio.—"Because of total ignorance of how to care for myself when verging into womanhood, and from taking cold when going to school, I suffered from a displacement, and each month I had severe pains and nausea which always meant a lay-off from work for two to four days from the time I was 16 years old.

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"The Change of Life came when I was 47 years old and about this time I saw my physical condition plainly described in one of your advertisements. Then I began using Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound and I cannot tell you or any one the relief it gave me in the first three months. It put me right where I need not lay off every month and during the last 15 years I have not paid out two dollars to a doctor, and have been blessed with excellent health for a woman of my age and I can thank Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound for it.

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Bulletin Bill Says

I like to sit when I talk to people, so you will excuse me for taking it easy. People stand up too much; they rush around and wear corns on their feet (unless they go and see Carson, tired out and then they get peevish and cross and sassy. Be calm and take things easy—Rome wasn't built in a day, nor Honolulu in a week. You may live a long, long while and you will sure be a long time dead—so sit down while I talk new store to you. I am getting to be a regular NEW STORE BUG—by Heck, I like to see new things—new clothes for instance—a new building and a new courage and renewed energy. That's the stuff—say come up the Fort street way and look at the store now. Wow! She's going to be a hum dinger and no mistake.

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RUSSIAN ORANGE PAPER

The Star-Bulletin presents below the second installment of the Russian Orange Paper, the official announcement of that country relative to the matters leading up to the present war in Europe and including a copy of the diplomatic correspondence exchanged at the verge of the war:

No. 14.
The Charge d'Affaires in Germany to the Minister of Foreign Affairs. (Telegram.)

Berlin, 12-25 July, 1914. Have received your telegram of 11-24 July. Have communicated its contents to the minister of foreign affairs. He told me that the English government had likewise asked him to urge upon Vienna the extension of the delay of the ultimatum. He had communicated this step telegraphically to Vienna. He is going to do as much in regard to our step (demarche), but he fears that in consequence of the absence of Berchtold at Ischl, and seeing the lack of time, his telegram will remain without result. He has, besides, doubts upon the opportunities of Austria, yielding at the last moment, and he asks if that could not increase the assurance of Serbia. I replied that a great power like Serbia could yield without any injury to its prestige, and brought forward all the similar arguments possible. However, I was not able to obtain more precise promises. Even when I allowed it to be understood that it was necessary to act at Vienna to avoid the possibility of redoubtable consequences, the minister of foreign affairs replied each time negatively.

(Signed) BRONEWSKY.

No. 15.
The Charge d'Affaires in France to the Minister of Foreign Affairs. (Telegram.)

Paris, 12-25 July, 1914. Have received the telegram of 11-24 July concerning the extension of the delay of the Austrian ultimatum, and have communicated it as instructed. The representative of France in Vienna has received similar instructions. (Signed) SEVASTOPOULO.

No. 16.
The Ambassador in England to the Minister of Foreign Affairs. (Telegram.)

London, 12-25 July, 1914. Received telegram of 11-24 July. Grey has instructed the ambassador of England at Vienna to support our demarche concerning the extension of the delay of the ultimatum. He told me at the same time that the Austrian ambassador had come to see him and had explained that the character of an ultimatum must not be attributed to the Austrian note—it must be considered as a demarche which, in the case of absence of reply or in case of insufficient reply within the term fixed would have as a consequence the rupture of diplomatic relations and the immediate departure from Belgrade of the minister of Austria-Hungary, without carrying in its train, however, the immediate commencement of hostilities. Grey added that in consequence of this explanation he had instructed the ambassador of England at Vienna that in case it should be too late to raise the question of the extension of the delay of the ultimatum, that of the stay (arrest) of hostilities might perhaps serve as a base of discussion. (Signed) BENCKENDORFF.

No. 17.
The Minister of Foreign Affairs to the Ambassador at London. (Telegram.)

St. Petersburg, 12-23 July, 1914. In case of a new aggravation of the situation, possibly provoking on the part of the Great Powers united action (des action conformes), we count that England will not delay in placing herself clearly on the side of Russia and France with a view to maintaining the equilibrium of Europe in favor of which she has constantly intervened in the past, and which would without doubt be compromised in the case of the triumph of Austria. (Signed) SAZONOF.

No. 18.
Verbal Note Handed by the Ambassador of Germany to the Minister of Foreign Affairs. 12-23 July, 1914.

It comes to us from an authoritative source that the news spread by some journals according to which the demarche of the government of Austria-Hungary at Belgrade had been made at the instigation of Germany is absolutely false. The German government had no knowledge of the text of the Austrian note before it was handed in, and has not exercised any influence on its contents. It is a mistake to attribute to Germany a threatening attitude. Germany naturally supports, as ally of Austria, the claims, in its opinion legitimate, of the cabinet of Vienna against Serbia.

Above all, she desires, as she has already declared at the commencement of the Austro-Serbian difference, that this conflict remain localized.

No. 19.
The Charge d'Affaires in France to the Minister of Foreign Affairs. (Telegram.)

Paris, 12-25 July, 1914. Refers to my telegram of 11-24 July. Today a morning journal published, in a form not entirely exact, the declarations of yesterday of the Ambassador of Germany, following them with commentaries which attributed to this demarche the character of a threat. The ambassador of Germany, very

much moved by these divulgations, today visited the Gerant of the Political Department to inform him that his words had in no way the imputatory character which were attributed to them. He declared that Austria had presented its note to Serbia without a precise understanding with Berlin, but that nevertheless Germany approved the point of view of Austria, and that certainly "the arrow once sent" (these are his own words) Germany could not allow herself to be guided except by her duties as ally. (Signed) SEVASTOPOULO.

No. 20.
The Ambassador in England to the Minister of Foreign Affairs. (Telegram.)

London, 12-25 July, 1914. Grey told me that the ambassador of Germany had declared to him that the German government had not been informed of the text of the Austrian note, but that it entirely supported the Austrian demarche. The ambassador at the same time asked if England could consent to act in St. Petersburg in a spirit of conciliation. Grey replied that that was completely impossible. The minister added that so long as the complications only existed between Austria and Serbia, English interests were only indirectly engaged, but that he must foresee that Austrian mobilization would have as a consequence the mobilization of Russia, and that from that moment they would be in presence of a situation in which all the Powers would be interested. England reserved in this case a complete liberty of action. (Signed) BENCKENDORFF.

No. 21.
The Charge d'Affaires in Serbia to the Minister of Foreign Affairs. (Telegram.)

Belgrade, 12-25 July, 1914. Despite the extremely conciliatory character of the Serbian reply to the ultimatum, the minister of Austria has just informed, at half past six in the evening, the Serbian government by note that not having received within the delay fixed a satisfactory response he is leaving Belgrade with the whole personnel of the legation. The Skupstina is convoked at Nish for the 14-27 July. The Serbian government and the diplomatic corps are leaving this evening for the same town. (Signed) STRANDTMAN.

No. 22.
The Ambassador in England to the Minister of Foreign Affairs. (Telegram.)

London, 12-25 July, 1914. Grey told the ambassador of Germany that in his opinion the Austrian mobilization must bring on the mobilization of Russia, that in that case there would arise acute danger of a general war, and that he only saw one single means of a pacific solution: that in presence of the Austrian and Russian mobilizations, Germany, France, Italy and England should abstain from an immediate mobilization and propose beforehand their road of offices. Grey told me that this plan necessitated above all the agreement of Germany and the engagement of this power not to mobilize. In consequence he has first of all addressed to Berlin a question on this subject. (Signed) BENCKENDORFF.

No. 23.
The Minister of Foreign Affairs to the Ambassador in Italy. (Telegram.)

St. Petersburg, 12-26 July, 1914. Italy could play a role of the very first order in favor of the maintenance of peace by exercising the necessary influence upon Austria and by adopting an attitude clearly unfavorable to the conflict, for this latter could not be localized. It is desirable that you express the conviction that it is impossible for Russia not to come to the aid of Serbia. (Signed) SAZONOF.

No. 24.
The Gerant of the Consulate at Prague to the Minister of Foreign Affairs. (Telegram.)

Prague, 12-26 July, 1914. The mobilization has been decreed. (Signed) KAZANSKY.

No. 25.
The Minister of Foreign Affairs to the Ambassador in Austria-Hungary. (Telegram.)

St. Petersburg, 12-26 July, 1914. I had today a long conversation in a friendly tone with the ambassador of Austria-Hungary. After having examined with him the text of the demands addressed to Serbia, I pointed out that apart from the scarcely clever form (la forme peu habile) under which they are presented, some among them are absolutely inexecutable even in case the Serbian government should declare its willingness to accept them. Thus, for instance, the points (1) and (2) could not be carried out without an amendment of the Serbian laws on the press and on associations for which the consent of the Skupstina could, with difficulty be obtained; as for the execution of points (4) and (5) it might produce consequences highly dangerous, and even create the danger

of acts of terrorism directed against the members of the royal house and against Pachitch, which could not enter into the views of Austria. In regard to the other points, it seems to me that with certain changes in the details it would not be difficult to discover a ground of agreement if the accusations contained therein were confirmed by sufficient proofs.

In the interest of the preservation of peace, which, according to Szapary's statements, is precious to Austria in the same degree as to all the Powers, it would be necessary to put a stop, as soon as possible to the strained situation of the moment. With this object it would seem to me very desirable that the ambassador of Austria-Hungary should be authorized to enter with me into an exchange of private views with the object of an alteration (remaniement) in common of some clauses of the Austrian note of 10-23 July. This proceeding would perhaps permit of finding a formula which should be acceptable for Serbia while at the same time giving satisfaction to Austria as to the basis of its demands. Be so good as to have a prudent and friendly explanation in the sense of this telegram with the minister of foreign affairs.

Communicated to the ambassadors in Germany, in France, in England, and in Italy. (Signed) SAZONOF.

No. 26.
The Minister of Foreign Affairs to the Ambassador in Germany. (Telegram.)

St. Petersburg, 12-26 July, 1914. Be so good as to communicate the contents of my telegram to Vienna of today to the German minister of foreign affairs, and express to him the hope that on his side he will find it possible to advise Vienna to meet (aller au devant de) our proposal. (Signed) SAZONOF.

No. 27.
The Charge d'Affaires in France to the Minister of Foreign Affairs. (Telegram.)

Paris, 12-26 July, 1914. The director of the political department informs me that at the time of the communication which he made to the Austrian ambassador of the contents of the Serbian reply to the ultimatum, the ambassador did not conceal his astonishment that it had not given satisfaction to Giesl. The content of the attitude of Serbia should, in the opinion of the director of the political department, produce the best impression in Europe. (Signed) SEVASTOPOULO.

No. 28.
The Charge d'Affaires in France to the Foreign Minister. (Telegram.)

Paris, 12-26 July, 1914. Today the German ambassador again called upon the Gerant of the ministry of foreign affairs, and made to him the following declarations: "Austria has declared to Russia that she does not seek territorial acquisitions and that she does not threaten the integrity of Serbia. Her only object is to insure her own tranquility. Consequently it rests with Russia to avoid war. Germany feels herself at one with France in her keen desire to preserve the peace, and strongly hopes that France will use her influence at Petersburg in the direction of moderation." The minister observed that Germany could on her side take similar steps at Vienna, especially in view of the conciliatory spirit which Serbia had shown. The ambassador answered that that was not possible in view of the resolution taken not to interfere in the Austro-Serbian conflict. Thereupon the minister asked if the four Powers—England, Germany, Italy, and France—were not able to take steps at St. Petersburg and Vienna, since the affair reduced itself in essentials to a conflict between Russia and Austria. The ambassador pleaded the absence of instructions. Finally the minister refused to adhere to the German proposal. (Signed) SEVASTOPOULO.

No. 29.
The Charge d'Affaires in France to the Foreign Minister. (Telegram.)

Paris, 12-26 July, 1914. The director of the political department, declared that in his personal opinion the successive German demarches at Paris had for their object the intimidation of France, and thereby to bring about her intervention at St. Petersburg. (Signed) SEVASTOPOULO.

No. 30.
The Charge d'Affaires in Germany to the Minister of Foreign Affairs. (Telegram.)

Berlin, 12-26th July, 1914. After the reception in Berlin of the news of the mobilization of the Austrian army against Serbia, a large crowd composed, according to the newspapers, partly of Austrians, indulged in a series of noisy manifestations in favor of Austria. At a late hour in the evening the demonstrators gathered several times in front of the imperial embassy, uttering cries

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against Russia. The police were practically absent, and took no steps. (Signed) BRONEWSKY.

No. 31.
The Ambassador in England to the Minister of Foreign Affairs. (Telegram.)

London, 14-27 July, 1914. Received your telegram of 13-26 July. Pray telegraph me if in your opinion direct pourparlers with the cabinet of Vienna are in line with Grey's proposal concerning the mediation of the four governments. Having learned from the ambassador of England at St. Petersburg that you were disposed to accept this combination, Grey decided to give it the form of an official proposal, which he made last night to Berlin, Paris and Rome. (Signed) BENCKENDORFF.

No. 32.
The Minister of Foreign Affairs to the Ambassador in France and in England. (Telegram.)

St. Petersburg, 14-27th July, 1914. The ambassador of England called to ascertain if we thought it useful that England should take the initiative in convoking at London a conference of the representatives of England, France, Germany and Italy in order to study a solution of the present situation. I replied to the ambassador that I had opened pourparlers with the Austro-Hungarian ambassador under conditions that I hope are favorable. However, I have not yet received a reply to the proposal I made for a revision of the note between the two cabinets. If direct explanations with the cabinet of Vienna prove impracticable I am ready to accept the English proposal or any other calculated to bring about a favorable solution of the conflict. (Signed) SAZONOF.

No. 33.
The Minister of Foreign Affairs to the Ambassadors in France in England, in Germany, in Austria-Hungary, and in Italy. (Telegram.)

St. Petersburg, 14-27 July, 1914. Have taken note of the reply sent by the Serbian government to Baron Giesl. It exceeds all our anticipations by its moderation and its desire to give the most complete satisfaction to Austria. We do not see what more Austria could demand unless the cabinet at Vienna is seeking a pretext for a war with Serbia. (Signed) SAZONOF.

No. 34.
The Charge d'Affaires in France to the Minister of Foreign Affairs. (Telegram.)

Paris, 14-27 July, 1914. The ambassador of Germany again today conferred at length on the situation with the director of the political department. The ambassador strongly insisted on the exclusion of all possibility of mediation or a conference. (Signed) SEVASTOPOULO.

No. 35.
The Ambassador in France to the Minister of Foreign Affairs. (Telegram.)

Paris, 14-27 July, 1914. Have conferred with the Gerant of the ministry of foreign affairs, in presence of Berchtold, immediately after my return to Paris. Both confirmed to me the details concerning the steps (demarches) taken by the ambassador of Germany, which Sevastopoulo communicated to you in his telegrams. This morning Baron de Schoen confirmed in writing his declaration of yesterday, namely: (1) Austria has declared to Russia that she does not seek acquisitions and does not attack the integrity of Serbia. Her only object is to insure her own tranquility; (2) Consequently, it depends upon Russia whether war is averted; (3) Germany and France, completely united in the ardent desire not to break the peace, must influence Russia in the direction of moderation. Baron de Schoen laid special stress on the expression of the united view (la solidarité) of Germany and France. It is the strong conviction of the minister de la justice that the aforesaid demarches of Germany have for their obvious object to disunite (désunir) Russia and France, to draw the French government into the representations made at St. Petersburg, and thus to compromise our ally in our eyes; finally, in case of war, to throw the responsibility, not on Germany, which is so disunited in employing all her efforts to maintain peace, but on Russia and France. (Signed) ISVOLSKY.

No. 36.
The Ambassador in France to the Minister of Foreign Affairs. (Telegram.)

Paris, 14-27 July, 1914. It follows from your telegram of 13-26th July that you did not yet know the reply of the Serbian government. The telegram by which this news was communicated to me from Belgrade has likewise been en route for 26 hours. The telegram from the French minister of foreign affairs, despatched the day before yesterday at the triple tariff at 11 o'clock in the morning, and containing the order to support our demand, only reached its destination at 5 o'clock. There is no doubt that this telegram was intentionally delayed by the Austrian telegraphic authorities. (Signed) ISVOLSKY. (To be Continued.)

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